

**Description of a New Species of Anoplura  
(*Lemurphthirus verruculosus*) from  
a Madagascar Lemur**

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***Lemurphthirus verruculosus* species novum**

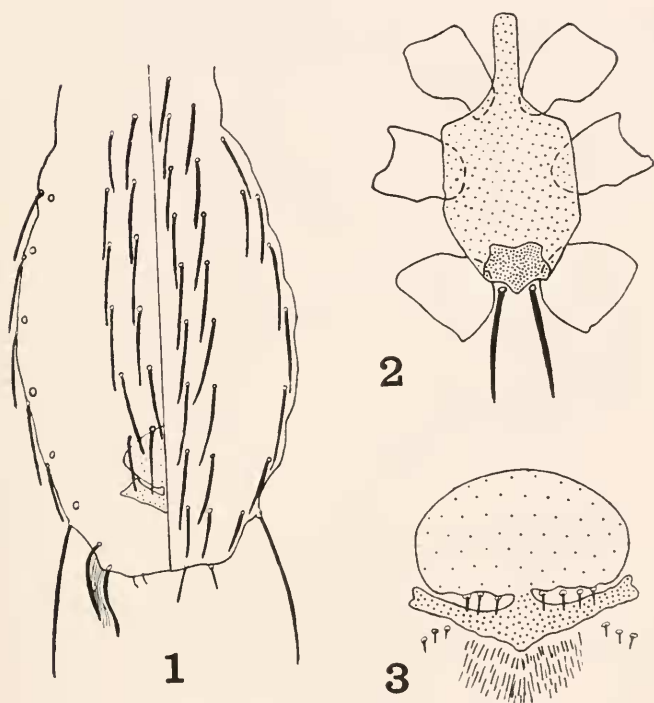
This species may be readily distinguished from the other species in the genus, *Lemurphthirus galagus* Bedford, by the converging prothoracic apophyses, basal extension of the sternal plate, scaly abdominal integument and the female genitalia as figured.

*Female*: Head slightly longer than broad; anterior margin slightly rounded with a narrow antennal band; post-antennal area parallel-sided; occipital region constricted with a marked median convex portion posteriorly. Dorsum with two hairs on each side a short distance below the base of the antennae; on the lateral margin of the post-antennal area there are three hairs on each side; a long bristle, a short spine and one hair at each latero-posterior angle. Median convex portion of occiput with a short spine on each side. V-shaped sclerotic plate connecting head to thorax on ventral surface not as well developed as in *galagus*. Antennae 5-segmented; first segment large, about as broad as long, with a thorn-like seta dorsally near the distal post axial angle; chaetotaxy and remaining segments similar to *galagus*.

Thorax long, with legs widely separated, similar in shape to that of *galagus*. Prothoracic apophyses straight but markedly converging posteriorly (in contrast to the parallel apophyses of *galagus*). Sternal plate large, covering the bases of the coxae (as in fig. 1); with a long narrow basal extension that reaches the head; with a long bristle at either side of the more sclerotized distal end. Prothorax with a long bristle near the lateral posterior angle. Metathoracic phragma as in *galagus*. Thoracic spiracles present.

Abdomen with integument scaly dorsally and ventrally. Paratergal, sternal and tergal plates apparently absent. Spiracles present on segments 3-8. Spiracles 3-7 with a short hair near the base. Chaetotaxy of the segments is as follows:

Segment		Dorsal	Ventral
1		0-2-0	0-4-0
2		0-4-0	1-4-1
		1-4-1	1-4-1
3		2-4-2	1-4-1
4-7		1-4-1	1-4-1
8		1-4-1	1-0-1



*Lemurphthirus verruculosus* sp. n.

FIG. 1. Abdomen of *L. verruculosus* sp. n. Left side—ventral aspect; right side—dorsal aspect.

FIG. 2. Ventral aspect of sternal plate with bases of coxae.

FIG. 3. Ventral aspect of female genitalia.

Female genitalia complex, as in fig. 3.

Measurements of Female Holotype		
	Length	Width
Head	.19 mm.	.16 mm.
Prothorax	.17 mm.	.21 mm.
Thorax (entire)	.26 mm.	
Abdomen	.80 mm.	.45 mm.
Total body	1.25 mm.	
Antennae	.16 mm.	.05 mm.

*Holotype*, an adult female, from a formalin specimen of a Mouse Lemur collected at Bemangidy, Fort Dauphin Dist., Tulear Prov., MADAGASCAR in 1948 by H. Hoogstraal and R. Ailison. (Collectors' host field No. 4524.) Holotype deposited in collection of Division of Insects, United States National Museum.

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#### Notes on the Range Extension of *Adejeania Vexatrix* (Diptera: Tachinidae or Larvaevoridae) into Wyoming and British Columbia

*Adejeania vexatrix* (Osten Sacken) has been recorded by Curran (Bull. American Mus. Nat. Hist. 89 (2) : 55-56, 1947) and others from the southwestern United States from Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado. It has also been recorded from Utah by Knowlton, Harmston, and Staines (Utah Agric. Exper. Sta. Mimeog. ser. 200 (Tech.), Part 5: 14, 1939). The following records—from Wyoming and British Columbia—extend the northern distribution of this species by almost 700 miles. The Wyoming record, based on a male specimen in the Entomological Collection at San Jose State College, was collected at Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone National Park, on August 4, 1940, by Ernest G. Meyers. The British Columbia record, based on a female specimen from the Entomological Collection of the University of British Columbia, loaned through the kindness of Prof. G. J. Spencer, was collected at Invermere, Kootenay County, on September 24, 1943, by J. L. Johnson. Both of these records are continuations of its distribution along the Rocky Mountain range.—PAUL H. ARNAUD, Natural History Museum, Stanford University, California.